GREAT ATTACK ON THE REBEL ARMY

The Huppopular will effectually exterminate the armies of

Insects which infest trees, vineyards, and gardens. R is highly recommended by Dr. Asa Fitch, New-York State Retornologist, and by Orange Judd, editor of The American Agriculturist.

> THE HYDROPPLE to also the best instrument for

BECOMPRISHING FIRES.

WARRING WINDOWS. WARRING WASONS,

and a hundred other wes. Piesse call and examine the Hypnotture (a curious but simple

appearance), at the office of the

AMERICAN HYDROPPLY COMPANY. No. 151 Nassauet., New-York.

MAISON DOREE,

By F. MARTINET,

No. 42 HAST FOURTHEAST STEERS, Union-square,

(The Old Penninan Martinet, Union-square,

This appear Restaurant is now open to the public. Dinner be

"Ordinary," \$1. Other departments according to bull of fare

Provide Rosmo for ladies, or for parties. The entire litting of

the previous is in the most elegant style. The periodage of

the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Dinner Parties Funnished according to outlier.

The only acticle in the market that is a Fritze, and the only one Recontended by Officers of the Auer. No. 248 Breadway, N. Y.

THE PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS! blade to order, only by
Ina Pausoo to Sons.
No. 61 Nasao-st. and
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CREWORKS .- SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 181 Broadway, Union Fireworks Deput, between Day and Comb-landist, has selected from the unpufactories of the most con-brated maker, in Europe and America in most superb and un-equal absortment of Fireworks of the detection of the most super-the attention of communers is invited. At the earns place may be seen all sorts of war materials, including James's Billed Cam-ton. Charliable institutions supplied at cost, so that all chance may participate in celebrating the anniversary of July 4, 1716.

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Absolutely prive and by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural case and by which all the nutritiens and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved raised without year, baking rowniers, stadies, or any corrupting ingredients. Keeps most for many days, never sours; contains twice as much nutrition as any other broad, and warranted the best is the world. For sale at the Manufactory, No. 11) East FOUNKARIN STREET, one door from the Aussience of Music. Sold also et No. 448 SERIE AUSTIN, one door for the Aussience of Music. Sold also et No. 448 SERIE AUSTIN, and No. 375 FIGHTH AVENUE, near 28th st.
No. 375 FIGHTH AVENUE, near 28th st.
N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all paris of the city.
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Prices have dropped to the extreme point of depression
Art Rooms & Raymond's.

The Spring Styles comprehends host of novelifes. The Fancy
Fastions for Dress and School purposes. Go and see to what an
extent prices have been marked down.

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HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- Reliable, Harmless, and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory No. 31 Earlies of Seid and applied at BATCHELOR's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond at FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS! FIRE CRACKERS! FIGH CRACKERS! FIGH WORKS! FIGH WORKS!
At STRAKES'S DEPOT, No. 50 Coder-st.,
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BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the b st and cheapest erticle for Dressing Beautifying, Cleansing, Curiting, Preserving, and Restoring the Heir. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

TRUSSES .- WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS IS to greatest Trues in the world for earing Hunnia or REPTUR's supersederall old-fushioned Trueseas. It is constructed ou aw Parscreus. Gracour & Co., No. 25 Bond et. Pamphlet

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CHIBERATEO ROBERLESS SEWING-MACHINES,
SILL AND MANUPACTURING U.S. 436 Broadway, N.Y.

WHERLER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices with Glass-Cloth Presser, Improved Loc back, new etyle Hemmer. Binder, Corder, &c., 505 Broadwa

# New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address or the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications As becomes letters for this office should be addressed to "This Taistas," New-York.

We once again call attention to the strictures of our Washington correspondent upon the course of public affairs. He states that the reason why Harper's Ferry was not occupied by the national freeps a week ago is that the General commanding there is imbecile or traitorous, and failed to obey the orders of Gen. Scott. Notwithstanding this, no investigation has been ordered nor any reprimand administered, any more than in the case of the blunders and the slaughter at Great Bethel and Vienna. But the most startling point of our correspondent's letter is the statement that no vigorous military movement is intended by the Administration, or, to speak more exactly, by the Cabinet. The war is to be dragged along until the people, weary of armies without action, and taxes without triumphs, can be brought to consent to some compromise like that of Mr. Crittenden. If this purpose, or anything approaching it, is really entertained by the Cubinet, or by any members of it, we warn those genflemen that they cannot much longer remain in the service of the United States, Indeed, they might as well begin to pack their trunks now.

Too many traitors are still harbored in the Departments at Washington. The excuse for keeping them in office is not valid, and the effect is decidedly bad.

The Maryland Legislature has called on the Governor to give up the arms taken by the Goverament from the State troops. It seems hardly probable that the demand will be complied with.

A sad accident recently occurred at Wyandette, Kansas. A company of troops was drilling in a large, vacant building, when it suddenly gave way, and all were buried among the ruins. The names and number of those injured are not

The oath of all-giance was administered to the officers to the fleet off Fort Pickens by Capt. McKaen of the Niagara. Orders to that effect had been issued, but they had not reached him when he took the step on his own responsibility. Only two refused the oath.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 12th just, has reached Fort Kearney. The Union feeling, already strong, was intensified by the news of the taking of Alexandria and the death of Ellsworth. The Republican primary -In bringing these facts to the knowledge of Superior Court; settled in Jacksonville, Illinois;

elections in San Francisco and Sacramento were favorable to the nomination of Leland Stanford for Governor. The Indians at Stearns's Peak have attacked the mail on the San Antonio and San Diego line, killing the driver, and, it is feared, the mail agent, Mr. Giddings.

A very serious riot occurred yesterday at Milwaukee. The mob attacked several banking houses, maltreated the persons employed there, and destroyed property to a considerable amount. The military were called out; the first company refused to act; the second charged with bayonets upon the crowd, which broke and fled. It was feared that more trouble would be made; the city was put under martial law, and troops were sent for from neighboring towns.

It is said on good anthority that the President will repudiate the agreement of Gen. McClellan with Gov. Magoffin.

#### THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

No war news of great importance is reported this morning, though this does not prove that the most momentous operations are not on foot; for the Government grows every day more rigid as to the transmission of advance intelligence.

A scout from Harper's Ferry reports that yesterday that place was a deserted village. No troops were there, and the last of the Rebel pickets left on Thursday. Previous to their departure, however, a skirmish took place between them and the Sharpsburg Home Guard. Of the former two were killed and one wounded. About three miles from the Ferry is a body of 1,500 or 2,000 troops. Opposite Williamsport the Rebei pickets are not now seen, but are lying concealed about two miles back. Col. Stone is at Poolesville, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, near Leesburg.

From Martinsburg we learn that the Rebels have destroyed a large amount of valuable property belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, consisting of forty-eight locomotive engines, and a great number of cars. There appear to be about 5,500 Secession troops there.

The rebels at Fairfax Court-House have apparently resorted to a stratagem. They have posted themselves not in the village, but outside, hoping to draw an unwary General down to attack the slender guard with a force inadequate to the strength of the body in ambuscade.

The Rebels at Manassas Junction are reported to be in a fever of impatience to move on Wash ington, where they swear they will arrive before next Sunday. Accounts more or less trustworthy state, that they have 20,000 at Manassas and Fairfax Court-House, 20,000 on the line between the former place and the Potemac, and 20,000 at Acquia Creek, Stafford, Dumfries, and Occo-

A deserter from Acquin Creek states, that there are between 2,000 and 3,000 there, and that they are provided with rifled cannons and a Dahlgren gun.

The moderate Secessionists at Lexington, Missouri, appear to have changed their front somewhat; they now are anxious to testify their loyalty to the Union. The Mayor of Lexington, a Secessionist, has retired from office, and his suc cessor declares that he will enforce law and preserve order. It was thought that Gen. Lyon was tending southward, to Arkansas, with the purpose of offering battle to Ben McCulloch.

## TWO PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

We learn from sources in which we place perfect confidence that the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, and the Hon. James A. Bayard of Delaware, have both been in this city within the past ten days, on a mission to the Hon. Fernando Wood and the leaders of the Democratic party, and to various magnates of the financial world in Wall street. Indeed, for aught we know, they are still here. It is almost unneceseary that we should add that their mission is a secret one, and that both these distinguished genen have conducted their negotiations with a possible privacy. In fact, from prudent regard to their personal convenience, they were both disguised, and went about their business under the cover of darkness, and in the secrecy of

close coaches and back pariors. This business was nothing else than to arrange the terms of a new compromise for satisfying the rebels and settling the rebellion, to be presented to Congress at its session next month. How far the Plenipotentiaries were furnished with evidence of their authority to speak in the name of Jeff. Davis, we do not pretend to know; but that they did assume to speak in his name there is not the least reason to doubt. The propositions made by them in behalf of Davis & Co., in which firm Hunter is a full partner and Bayard a sleeping partner only-were as follows:

I. That the independence of the seceding States be admitted and recognized; or else,

II. That the United States give a perfect con stitutional guaranty for the maintenance and perpetuation of Slavery in all the present and future Territories south of the parallel of 360 30, north latitude; that a complete amnesty for every offense connected with the rebellion be agreed upon, with a guaranty to every former citizen of all rights of citizenship, including the right to hold office (it is evident that Hunter still hopes to be President), and to every military and naval officer of his appropriate rank in the service. On the basis of these guaranties Mesers. Hunter and Bayard say that the insurgent States will lay down their arms and return into the Union. They would much prefer separation and independence, but they will put up with this compromise.

Under the inspiration of these eminent statesmen a petition has already been prepared and secretly circulated for signatures praying Congrees to make peace on these terms; the gentleman who gives us this information estimates that when it was offered to him for signature it already bore more than a thousand names. He kicked the bearer of it out of his place of business. We know also of one leading banker in Wall street who refused to meet the plenipotentiaries, and even declined to be told who they

that terms so fatal and degrading will ever be State, in 1842 and 1844; went to California adopted by the American people, and for the following reasons:

I. The American people are not so foolish or so week as to submit to the Mexican system of reversing by rebellion the decision of a regular legal election. If the Insurgent States want new guaranties for Slavery, let them begin by disbanding their armies, arresting their leading traitors, and leaving them for trial, and returning to full obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the Union. Then let them seek the new guaranties which they desire, by an appeal to public opinion, and through the ballot-box. And we warn them that the longer they continue in their present attitude, the less likely will they be to meet with attention in their subsequent peaceful appeal for the guaranties they so long for. This war does not tend to make people more in love with Slavery, but the centrary.

II. The American people, being thoroughly in earnest, mean that Secession shall not be bought off, but that it shall be suppressed, so theroughly that it will never again be heard of.

III. The American people are not so anxious about a speedy termination of the war, though they are by no means indifferent on that subject, as they are that, when the business is once setted, it shall be settled forever. They do not mean to leave any loophole open through which their children or grandchildren will again be exposed to the enormous losses and the bitter sufferings which this atrocious and causeless rebellion has now produced. To this end, in their judgment, negotiation is now out of place, and an immediate advance on Richmond is the only fit answer to these propositions.

IV. Finally, however willing Messrs. Hunter, Davis, Bayard & Co., may be to get out of the dangers that now beset their path as traitors against the mildest and most beneficent Government in the world, it does not fellow that the chivalry of South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia, will be so zealous in the same cause. They mean to fight; to flog the Yankees is their indomitable purpose. They are not yet alarmed as Davis and Hunter are; and till they have learned the lesson of defeat and humiliation, they will not be ready for peace, no matter what compromise you propose.

-We dare say that some of these statements will be disputed; but we repeat that we have them from authority which with us is conclusive; that they are confirmed from various quarters; and that no denial which can come from the rebel camp can be received as evidence against them.

#### AN BENEMY'S LESSON.

Mr. W. H. Gregory, the unfortunate Galway man whose motion to recognize the independence Secessia was so emphatically squelched in the House of Commons, has been allowed to print his brief in The Times. Here is a speci-

" I advocate the recognition of the Southern States, became I am of opinion that by this separation the area of clave occupied territory will be circumscribed, instead of increased. Moreover, all who are opposed to Slavery, but is flavor of the reconstruction of the Union, must bear in mind the offers lately made by the North to the South, and rejected. These offers were the contract of the south, and rejected. These offers were the contract of the south, and rejected. to recognize Slavery by name, to do away with personal liberty bills, and thereby to remove every obstruction in the way of the slave-owners to recover fugitives; and last, but not least, to surrender the chir principle of the Chicago Consention—namely, that Slavery should not be permitted in the Territories. This, the main test of Northern principle, they offered to give up, and to hand over to Slavery all Territories south of 36–30, if the South would only come back, submit to Morrill tariffs and navigation laws, and be ground down by import duties to protest the Penn-sylvanian iron-master and the New-England exten-

-Of course, Mr. Jeff. Davis's Irish Embassador does not condescend to tell us who "offered all these concessions, nor when they were offered, nor what power the offerers had to make good their stipulations. He is evidently deceived, and supposes that the North or the Republicans have made such offers, and that the South has reected them. Had he known a very little about the matter whereof he says so much, he would have understood that "if the South would only "come back," they could, by the aid of their Northern Democratic allies, repeal all "Morrill Tariffs and navigation laws," without asking any odds of the Republicans, and would be green indeed if they bargained for the privilege of doing what they could do of themselves. It was their Secession that gave the friends of the Morrill Tariff a clear majority in Congress.

-But we want our compromising Republicans to contemplate themselves in the mirror that Mr. Gregory holds up. Suppose the Republican party had made the offers here asserted by Mr. Gregory, what would have been our present attitude What our moral force? Mr. Gregory, to recon cile the people of Great Britain to the acknowledgment of the independence of Jeff.'s empire, has to assure them that that step would tend to circumscribe the area of Slavery, and that we Republicans have offered to let Slavery be extended ever so far, and do everything else demanded by the Slave Power, if we might thereby coax back the Secessionists. Suppose all this were true, what would become of us?

## THE NEW CALIFORNIA SENATOR.

JAMES A. McDougall, the new Senator of the United States from California, who arrived here yesterday in the steamer Ariel, on his way to Washington, is entitled to more than a passing notice from the loyal press in these days of treason and disaffection. It is in good part to his prompt, decided and effective affirmance of devotion to the Union that the Government is indebted for the utter discomfiture of the California Secessionists, who schemed to bring about "the independent Republic of the Pacific." As a tried and stanch friend of the Union, he will be cordially welcomed to the Senate, where his eminent talents and patriotism will command sincere respect. He will be the more welcome that he supplants William M. Gwin. Like the lamented Broderick, Mr. McDougall

is a native of New-York. He was born in 1817 in the County of Albany; studied law in this city with Lewis B. Woodruff, now Judge of the

the public, we say frankly that we have no fear was twice elected Attorney-General of that in 1849; and was elected Attorney-General of that State in the following year; was elected Member of Congress in 1852; declined a re-nomination, and devoted himself to his profession, but gave a zealous and active support to Broderick in the desperate contest of 1859. He was in the full tide of a most extensive and lucrative practice, when the Secession agitation aroused him to public life again, and he was the first to take the stump in California for the Union. The boldness and fidelity with which he advocated unconditional adhesion to the Union commended him to patriotic men of all parties, and the Douglas men and Republicans united in electing him to the Senate. He will take his seat there as an independent Democrat, who cordially supports the most vigorous efforts of the Administration for the preservation and protection of the Union and the Constitution. His presence must be peculiarly acceptable and grateful to Mr. Lincoln, with whom he has maintained relations of uninterrupted personal friendship since they practiced law on the same circuit in Illinois.

### AN IMMINENT DANGER.

A very essential part of a sound military educa tion-for we take it for granted, there is such a thing as military science, which, like the science of navigation or of engineering, is only to be learned by experience and study-a very essential part of such education, is to teach men the care of themselves. A man who disregards all sanitary law as a soldier is no more likely to do so with impunity than if he were a civilian. Patriotism, enthusiasm and courage are sublime, and in no war that the world has ever seen have they been shown in a nore marked manner, or in a purer form, than it that upon which this nation has just now entered. But neither courage, enthusiasm, nor patriotism, is a sefeguard against fever or dysentery or rheumatiam, and ignorance in the camp is just as certain to do its perfect work as ignorance any where else. It takes about two hundred pounds of metal to kill a man in action; but the virus of disease which lurks in the morning and evening damp, or in the noon-day rays of the sun, around the tent of the soldier, is homeopathically incalculable, and is far more deadly than the bullet of the enemy. In the Crimean war, England lost 33,643 men out of a force of 93,989; of that number, 2,658 only were killed in action, and 1,761 died of wounds. But 16,298 died of disease in the camp hespitals, and 13,000 were discharged incurable, many of whom, no doubt, subsequently died. To every one taken wounded to the hospitals, twelve were taken there sick, and among the wounded decase was often the secondary condition, so that of this class those who died, fell victims more frequently to previous disobedience to sanitary law than to wounds received in battle. In the first seven months of the Crimean campaign, the English troops died in a ratio of 60 per cent., a year.

In the Freuch army, the statistics are no less appalling. In four menths, there were 47,000 cases of typhus in the hospitals, of which a third were fatal. In the twenty months of the campaign, there were 193,000 cases of invalidism, less than one-fourth of which were from wounds, the other three-fourths being cases of disease. About 15,000 perished in battle or died of wounds received there; but 50,000 died of sickness, and 65,000 were discharged for liness, a large proportion of whom probably never

Our own experience in the Mexican War was of the same character. Among our troops, there perished at the seat of war 12,896, and 12,252 were discharged because of illness. Of these last, many died on their way home, and many more after they reached there; so that it was calculated by those who were most likely to come to an accurate estimate, that our outire less was from 15 000 to 18 000. But there were killed in battle and died of wounds only 1,548; the other 13,000 to 16,000 perished from disease.

Like causes produce like effects. We have sent into the field an army not less already probably, than 100,000 men. They are drawn from every class of society and every department of life. Men accustomed only to ave in houses; used to regular daily labor; subject to the domestic and municipal sanitary laws which custom and necessity and convenience have estab lished in town and country; fed with the whole some food prepared by wives and mothers in accordance with a regular and long-tried system and clothed in garments kept clean and whole by the careful hands of affection, and adapted to changes of season and of temperature, but who are now auddenly huddled together in great masses; deprived of all the comforts of home thrown completely on their own resources; sleeping upon the ground in unventilated tents; exposed to the damps of evening, the intense rays of the noonday sun, or hours of soaking rain on the march or in camp-duty in an unaccus tomed climate; compelled to do their own cooking from the simplest and sometimes the scan tiest materials, with the rudest utensits, of which they hardly know the most primitive use; surrounded by the decaying waste of their own creation, careless or ignorant of its safe and wise disposition, and provided with scanty clothing, which they have not yet learned to keep clean and whole-how is it possible that an army so composed should be exempt from the devastations of disease which like causes have produced under similar circumstances? It is not possible. Already, the invalided men begin to straggle home; already, the ranks are thinned to fill the hospitals; already, insufficient hospitals, in efficient medical atendance, the want of proper medicines, the want of trained nurses, the want of general bygienic organization, are sending men from the hospital to the grave, instead of returning them to the field. It is the sure beginning of a certain end. The causes which will produce it have, as yet, only had time to sow the seeds of the dread harvest that must be reaped hereafter. With Summer heats, with more active service, with forced marches with exposures, with the excitement and turmoil of battle, the improvidence of raw troops, the insufficient and ill-cooked food, the privations from hasty attacks or burried retreats, will be brought into activity and combination all those subtle influences out of which outraged nature produces pestilence to spread through camps, and penetrate into every tent, as insidiously and per-

vadingly and as secretly as an evening mist. It is to meet and counteract this state o things that a Sanitary Board of Inquiry and Advice has been created by the Government, at

the suggestion of the Acting Surgeon-General

of the U. S. Army, Dr. Wood. We publish in

another column their address. This Commission.

it will be seen, is composed of men peculiarly fitted for its duties, and whose characters and acquirements are a sufficient guaranty of the way in which they will perform them. Officers and soldiers of the Regular Army know, as old campaigners, bow to take care of themselves, their food, their clothing, and to preserve their health. Doubtless, one of the wisest measures the Government could adopt would be to scatter both officers and privates as much as possible among the volunteers as teachers, by example and precept, of what the soldier's life should be. But whether this be dene or not, the services of the Sanitary Commission are eminently and immediately necessary, as we know from many facts that have been laid before us. The army we have sent into the field goes directly from the people, and the people, therefore, have a personal, apart from the national, interest in a measure which will be instrumental in saving the lives of thousands. Some of the members of the Commission are already actively engaged in the duties imposed upon them, and Mr. Olmsted, whose executive ability and talent for organization render him a peculiarly fit person for the post to which he is appointed, proceeds at once to Washington. We are sure the public will see the imperative necessity of such a Board of Health as this, and give it the heartiest support.

The reappointment of Maj. Emory to a posiion in the Army higher than that he resigned, is very generally reprobated. The material facts are, as we believe them now to be settled, that he wrote his resignation and left it with a relative to be transmitted in case Maryland should secede; but the relative (a Secessionist) disregarded the condition, or supposed it was virtually fulfilled by the didoes of the Legislature, Mayor Brown, Marshal Kane, and the Young Christians of Baltimore: so he sent it in to Gen. Cameron, who promptly and properly accepted it. A Philadelphia correspondent gives the following explanation of his reappointment:

" A friend at my elbow says it may be accounted for by the fact of Robert J. Walker being the brother-inaw of Emory, and the price paid for Emory's resppointment was Mr. Walker lately appearing in Tren on and making a 'great speech' against the Davis Confederation; and the President was also strongly pressed to reappoint Emory by tender-hearted half-andhalf Unionists from Maryland. But we hope the Senate will not allow the army to be dishonored by any such sesteration as Emory's.
"The newspapers on all sides are berating General

Cameron, Secretary of War, for reappointing Emory. If the truth was known, it would appear that Genera Cameron was directly against it, and he has even refused to accept the resignations of officers who tendered them, when required to perform duties which should bring them before the enemy, and ordered their names to be stricken from the rolls in disgrace. Usios."

The District-Attorney of Albany County appears to have opened a real pla er of Legislative corruption with regard to the disposal of the Dutch Church property to the U.S. Government for a Post-Office. Twenty thousand dollars is currently reported as the sum paid for the act of last Winter, and there is a further report that the brother of an eminent legislator disbursed \$5,000 of it. All is yet but rumor, however; but the statement that the District-Attorney aforesaid has laid his hand heavily upon the paid checks whereon the money was drawn out of an Albany Bank, seems pretty well authenticated. It is added that the legal functionary aforesaid has determined to "hew straight to the line, 'let the chips fall where they will." There is of course an anxious time in Legislative and Lobby circles, and further developments are awaited with lively expectation.

That Express is a remarkably astute concern. It charges THE TRIBUNE with grumbling about many things connected with the management of the War, and among them with " the manner in "which our shells are filled." That is a mistake, We have seen accounts from traitors who deserted Uncle Sam to take service with Jeff., having previously filled many shells at the Washington Navy-Yard and elsewhere with sand and and dust and who very naturally chuckled at seeing those shells falling inside of the rebel intrenchments at Acquia Creek and do no exèoution whatever. Of course, their glee is our errow, but we do not think it can fairly be termed grumbling.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad seems ill at ease with regard to the movement of troops across New-Jersey by a different route from theirs-that is by Harrisburg instead of Philadelphin. When that increment commenced, we suggested to a friend of the Mosopoly the expediency of an offer on its part to transport all the troops at a reduced fare-one that would pay fairly the cost, but not take advantage of the public exigency. That advice was unheeded, and the Camden and Amboy seems to have lost the business. We can only hope that its successors have shown themselves more patriotic and less rapacious.

The Commercial Advertiser has a letter from a centieman who has traveled all over Western and Central New-York within the last fortnight, who reports all the crops but Wheat looking well, and adds:

" LASOR .- There is a demand for all the laborers in the country at the present time among the farmers. So many have gone to the battle-field that no surplus is left."

-Yet thousands of laborers cling to the

bankrupt, idle cities, and complain that they can

find " nothing to do" on ten or fifteen square miles of payements! Do they not in many cases descree their privations? We are credibly assured that Joseph Segar, Esq., of Virginia, though living in a bot-bed of Secession, is a devoted Unionist, centrary to the impression under which we speke of him on a

recent occasion. We rejoice to make the correction, for there is scarcely one whom we should more regret to set down irrevocably as a traiter to his country than Mr. Segar. Congressional Election.
WILKESBARR, Ph., Morday, June 24, 1861.
H. B. Wright, Phien candidate for Congress from

Randall, Democrat, by an overwhelming majority. Congressional Nominations, HILADELPHIA, Monday, June 24, 1861.

the XIIth Congressional District, is elected over D. K.

Col. Chas. Biddle has been nominated by the Demo-rate for Congress in the Hd District. The Republican candidate to Charles O'Neil. Prince Alfred.

Hamilton, C. W., Monday, June 24, 1861.

Prince Alfred and saite arrived here at 2 p. m., by special traju from Clifton. After driving to Dundraga Custle be left at 5 p. m. for Toronto.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION. REBEL SUPPLIES CUT OFF The Hopelessness of Their Cause.

GEN. SCOTT'S POSITIONS

The Action of Gen. McClelland in Kentucky.

THEIR IMPOSING STRENGTH.

The Government Does Not Approve IL TRAPS FOR UNSOPHISTICATED BRIGADIERS

Condition of Rebels at Manassas Junetice.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY. The Place Deserted and Desolate

THE REBELS IN THE VICINITY

Secessionists Captured in Misseud

The Rebels on the Baltimore and Ohio Baffrood.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, June 24, 1800.

THE PRANKING PRIVILEGE. The Postmaster-General having received many

letters of inquiry as to the extent of the frank ing privilege, the following letter has been prepared as a general answer:

"Sra: Your letter of the 18th inst. is received. The franking privilege conferred upon members of Congress was intended to cover their own correspondence, public or private, and such public documents as may be sent free of postage under the sereral laws of Congress. It is a personal privilege; travels with the party enjoying it; can be exercised in one place only at the same time, and cannot be delegated to another. It therefore fal-lows that the franking of letters written by others, and is which the member has no interest, is not within the spirit or the meaning of the law. Any construction of it conflicting with the view has not received, and manot receive, the sauction of the Department. "The genuine frank indersed on a letter by the member Ma

easil is, prima facie, correct and logal. If, however, it appears clearly that the mem'er is not at the time, nor has recordy been, in the vicinity of the office of mailing, or that the use of the frank appears to be utterly apart from and covering makes not known to the member, you will assume the use of the frank to be manthorized by him, as you exhibit presume that one of the makers of the laws will consent to their rielation. All and letters must be held for postage; and if the writers, after general notice, do not come forward and pay the postage, they must be sent to the Dead Letter Office. It will be proper for you give notice of your determination to enforce the regulation be fore returning them.
"I am, respectfully, &c.,

"JOHN A. KASSON, FIRS ANT P. M. Ged.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH MR. HARVEY. The delay in the case of Harvey continues to excite indignant comment. It has not yet been determined either to recall or retain him. The Secretary of the Interior said a day or two ago, that Mr. Harvey had "done nothing which any loyal citizen might not have done." But I am informed, on the best authority, that all the proofs against him have not yet been made known to all the members of the Cabinet. But why the delay in demanding their production. There is good reason to believe that they are of the most damning character. Teleration even of such a suspicion argues a complicity in some derection, or, at least, lack of a proper sense of dignity and self-respect among some who stand higher than foreign ministers. The people will not be content with a hushing up of this matsons whatsoever. Mr. Harvey must be unequivecally exonerated by the facts in the case, recalled in disgrace, or the Administration men share in the odium of his rotention. The delay to act in this case, together with the promotion of the traiter and secessionist, Major Emery, and everywhere subjects of indignant common Unless remedied, they will do more to demoralize the public service and to weaken the hands of the Government than all the previous treachery and descrition which have characterized this rebellion; for the Administration, not content with

NO SUFFLIES FOR THE REBELS. Secretary Chase is continually applied to be permission for "coal-oil," "drugs," "bacon," and commodities of one sort or another, to pose into the insurrectionary States. A uniform course is pursued in reference to all such applications. The Secretary, in a letter to citizens of Paducah, Ky., stated the unvarying policy of the Department toward those States. "Let commerce follow the flag," was his terse reply to citizens of that town who complained of restrictions spon their trade. During the session of the Legulature, the citizens of l'aducah petitioned for the fortification of the town; the Senator from that district supported the petition, and bodies of men drilled there with the avowed intention of joining the conspirators. If the citizens of Paducah felt aggrieved by the action of the Government in cutting off trade, let them, by opposite manifestations, demonstrate their "legalty to the Union and to the flag of our fathers," and they should at once come into the enjoyment of all the privileges of loyal citizens. The only distinction known to the Department is that between loyal and disloyal citizens. THE HEALTH OF THE MEN.

a mild telerance of treason, openly, and to the

disgust of all loyal citizens, rewards it.

Our volunteers suffer severely from a lack of

knowledge as to how to take care of themselves. Yesterday some twenty mea in the New-York 12th were sick, some of them seriously. They rushed from parade to the pumps around the camp, and drank immoderately, or held their heads under a stream of cold water. Every officer should be acquainted with the simplest laws of health, and should instruct his men. not nequainted, he should make himself so, for more than half the sickness in our campe is the result of negligence or thoughtlessness of this kind. The lamested Ellsworth gained his strong hold upon the regards of his men, and kept them in excellent condition, by his care of the physique. When the men under his command had become heated from extreme exertion to had a bucket of water brought, and dealt out to